

From the Kentucky Herald of September 15, 1796.

A PIRACY ON THE OHIO, Perpetrated under the orders of major gen. ANTHONY WAYNE, commander of the American Army.

The enclosed copies of affidavits taken at Red Banks, were transmitted to me by a friend. As the Kentucky Herald has always been a vehicle of useful information to the public, I doubt not but you will give them a place in your valuable paper.

They unfold a scene of rapine and violence which every man of temperance and honor every man in whose bosom there remains one spark of common decency and honesty, must contemplate with detestation, and which every American should bear with the most painful and distressing sensations and regret, as a disgrace to his country, a wound to its interests, and a dishonor to its government. The gentleman who was the subject of this unexampled outrage, has, I understand, made his appeal through the channel of the court of Spain in this state, to the proper authority; and I am authorized to say, that he means to back it by his presence at the seat of government so soon as his business may permit—when he will push it with all the vigor and perseverance of which he is susceptible, and endeavor to convince gen. Wayne, he has sense to feel, and spirit to resent the insult and injustice he has offered him.

As to believe no man in his own cause is the standing and general rule of distributive justice, Mr. Power has supported his complaint by the testimony of three impartial and uninterested witnesses, the coincidence of which, as to the principal circumstances, must be a sufficient proof to every unbiased man, that he has neither distorted nor magnified any of the facts. Although the necessary steps to drag the arch plunderer before the tribunal of his country have been taken, and although I am confident that ample justice will be done to the sufferer by our worthy president, if his constitutional powers reach so far or by congress, if it cannot be done but by impeachment; nevertheless it may not be altogether useless to lay this villainous transaction before the public, for two reasons—The first is, that the hatred and contempt of his country may not be unjustly withheld from general Wayne, whose ambition, and the study and occupation of a great part of whose life seem to have been to accumulate that kind of merit, to which the hatred and contempt of all honest and worthy men are invariably annexed. The second is, to rouse the attention of the western traders, put them on their guard, and induce them to employ all the vigilance of caution to defeat any depredatory speculations, that this bi-bacious general, in the frolic of his orgies, may wantonly direct: for I should not in the least be surprised, if, in the phrenzy of inebriation, he were to go a few steps farther, and command an officer, if he found one wicked and senseless enough to execute such orders to cruise on the Ohio, and murder every soul that might refuse or hesitate to deliver up his property.

The remove from innocence to the crime he has already committed is infinite, when compared with this last step. It is true, Mr. Power was plundered only of a few unimportant papers, which possibly may afford the gen. private satisfaction; but if once you admit the principle that general Wayne had a right to do this, what species of property will be secure from the grasp of his avidity? It is sincerely to be lamented, that in the American army there should be found even one officer, who looks on the duties of a citizen in a subordinate light, and considers the engagements of a soldier as paramount to every other obligation moral and civil. Had he been animated by that noble and laudable pride, which ought to regulate every action of a republican, he would have scorned to sacrifice the independence, the dignity and the virtue of a freeman, to the terror and contracted precepts of military discipline; and never would have tamely and basely submitted to become the pitiful tool of rapaciousness, natural malignity, personal malevolence or ignorance, in trampling on the laws of his country, and robbing his fellow-citizens of their rights, their privileges and their property; for we must observe, that his orders extended indiscriminately to "every boat ascending the Ohio from the Mississippi." However, for the honor of the American army, it is to be hoped he will find but few imitators. From the known principles of general Wayne, we are warranted in anticipating the fate of poor lieutenant Steele, which may hereafter serve as a beacon to

other officers in similar circumstances.

This blind and unhappy instrument will fall a victim to his own egregious folly or officiousness, and his general's disposition to tyranny, violence and rapacity: for Wayne, though his understanding is many degrees below mediocrity, may, notwithstanding, have cunning and impudence enough, if ever called to an account, to deny having given such orders.

It is not my intention to expatiate on all the various circumstances attending this facinorous affair. If collected and placed in their most conspicuous point of view, they would form a picture that would kindle the resentment even of the most indifferent and the most torpid. It is really difficult to conceive an instance of more gigantic extravagance, and more enormous depravity. Were I disposed to expose it in the strongest colors of aggravation, I would dwell on the danger inseparable from the privilege or the practice of opening private letters, and penetrating into the recesses of domestic secrecy and retirement. If once this practice obtains, and, if in this instance it passes with impunity, it probably will obtain, for it will serve as a precedent, and precedent is not unfrequently appealed to and mistaken for right, the whole fabric of civil society in this country must be unlied, and will fall to pieces. I would point out the innumerable mischiefs that may arise from permitting the military, who are, in general, but too apt to abuse the power placed in their hands, to imprison citizens without trial, and to sport with their fortunes and persons. I would entreat the people of America to turn their eyes on the most prominent, and, in the present attitude of politics, the most hideous feature of this atrocious proceeding, and ask them if it is not a direct and notorious violation of our late treaty with Spain, by which a Spanish subject & his property, during his residence in the states, are as much entitled to the protection of our laws, as an American citizen and his property? Have we not reason to dread its consequences? May not Spain resent the affront? May she not retaliate? Or, at least, may not she suspend the execution of the treaty, until she is convinced that the measure originated solely in folly and madness of an insolent, cadent dotard, and not in any premeditated design on our government? And who can calculate the injury this western country may suffer by this suspension? These are serious, very serious and important questions.

But let us turn away from these afflictive reflections, and console ourselves with the hope that, on a proper representation of this shameful business to our executive he will behold it in all its lucid and shocking colors, and reprobate it with indignation & horror. And when we consider the wisdom, the prudence, and the justice of the president, we cannot but be relieved, in some degree, from our apprehensions, by the conviction, that a punishment, commensurate, if possible, to the crime, will be inflicted on its author, an adequate compensation made to the sufferer, and an honorable reparation to the court of Spain.

I cannot dismiss the subject without soliciting the indulgence of your patience for one more observation. Mr. Power made no resistance, because he dares to meet the eye of suspicion, fears not the tongue of slander, and has not the smallest wish to shroud any part of his conduct in darkness; but if he had resisted, and he certainly would have been justifiable in so doing, several lives might have been lost, and gen. Wayne would have had wilful, deliberate murder to add to the long black catalogue of his enormities. If this man's heart was not impregnable to the attacks of shame, and his conscience inaccessible to remorse, he would blush at his own conduct, shrink from his own thoughts, and sink under the oppressive load of his guilt.

IMPARTIAL.

LEXINGTON, SEPT. 20, 1796.

The following is the Deposition of Thomas Power, respecting the late violation on Mr. Thomas Power's boat, as mentioned in our last.

Yesterday the 8th of the present month, 1796, early in the afternoon, being in my barge, on my way to Pittsburgh on the Ohio, I was met, nearly opposite the first island below Red Banks, by a keel boat under the colors of the United States of America, commanded by Mr. Steele, lieutenant in the legion of the United States, who, after hailing my barge and being informed to whom she belonged, immediately boarded her and ordered me to put ashore, telling me that he must visit my boat and examine my cargo. On my enquiring by what authority he dared to act in such

a manner? He replied, that it was by gen. Wayne's orders. I then observed to him, that I presumed he had those orders in writing, and that, before I complied with them, I wished to see them. He returned, pointing to the flag, "that ought to satisfy you that I am warranted in acting as I do, although I have not any written orders to shew you to that effect." He again insisted on my putting ashore, and ordered several soldiers with their firelocks and fixed bayonets into my boat. On this I bade my people row towards the shore, and we put to sea the Kentucky side of the Ohio. As we were crossing the river, lieutenant Steele, who had remained on board of my boat, further acquainted me, that his orders from general Wayne were to inspect every boat ascending the Ohio from the Mississippi, to examine and read every letter or paper he might find, and to pay no respect to locks, padlocks, or any thing of the kind, but to break open any trunk, chest or box, he might think proper.

Notwithstanding my expostulations on the impropriety of such orders, and my endeavors to impress on his mind the conviction, that general Wayne, in giving them, had stepped far beyond the limits of his power, and that although he, Steele, was a soldier and under his command, he could not in any shape whatsoever be justifiable in executing similar orders if he had not received them in writing; his only answer was, that he could not consistently with his duty, forbear from appealing to coercive means, if he met with any resistance on my part. In consequence of which, to prevent my trunks being broken and rendered useless, by having the locks spoiled, I opened the one that contained my books, papers, and various letters for different persons in this country, of which I had taken charge. He broke open the seals & read several of them. In the mean time we reached the shore. The lieutenant proceeded in the decorous and gentlemanly business he had so honorably commenced; but was suddenly so overpowered by a paroxysm of the ague, that he ordered me to put up my papers, lock my trunk, and give him the key, which he took with him into his own boat where he went and laid down, but not before he had commanded his sergeant to take out of mine all the fire arms that were in her, which was instantly executed—we carried remaining on board, one to prevent any thing from being taken out of her, the other to keep guard over me, and not permit a communication between my people and me. Shortly after, he sent for me on board of his boat, where I asked him if I was to consider myself as his prisoner? To which he answered in the affirmative. I then requested him to take charge of my boat and cargo, adding, that I should look upon him as responsible for any losses or depredations I might from that moment suffer. I again remonstrated on the impropriety of his conduct and urged how very unbecoming an officer it was; but I remonstrated in vain.

I returned to my boat, and was followed about an hour after by lieutenant Steele, who again made me open my trunk, and went on breaking the seals of other letters. While this was doing I declared to him, that I regarded his conduct, as violent, unjust, illegal, and in the highest degree iniquitous, that it was an outrageous violation of all laws, human and divine; a flagrant and daring breach of that reciprocal confidence among men, which is the connecting principle, the principle of adhesion in all human associations, and prevents their parts from receding from each other; a law which the most despotic government, the most faithless nations hold as sacred and religiously observe. A consideration which in a free government like the United States of America, must very much enhance the criminality of his conduct, and of the man whose orders he was executing. But all these observations made no more impression on Mr. S. than if I had been harraung a hurricane. I finally asked him if a passport from the commandant at New Madrid, by which it would appear I was a subject of his catholic majesty, would shield me from his violence and insults? He replied, that neither a Spanish passport nor any thing else should protect me. I then entreated him to defer the inspection of the remainder of my cargo and papers until we arrived at Red Banks. This he refused to do, saying his orders were, in case he found certain letters and certain monies, to take me back to fort Massac; and in case he did not permit me to proceed on my voyage. Seeing that nothing could turn him aside from his object, I begged he would give me an affidavit under his hand writing declaring that he had broke open such and such letters, specifying in a particular manner how many and to whom they were directed, that I might have them in my

power to vindicate my character, and throw the odium of so base and so low an act as the breaking open private letters, and invading the secrets and domestic concerns of persons who relying on honor had intrusted me with their letters off my shoulders, and fix so copromising guilt where it ought to rest. This he would do with pleasure.

The following is a list of the letters he broke open.

- One letter to Mr. Wm. Johnston, Limestone.
- One do. Mr. A. Thompson on Daviessville.
- One do. Mr. Peter Bruner, Mercer county, Kentucky.
- One do. Daniel Symmes, esq. Cincinnati.
- One do. Mr. James Warren, Limestone.
- One do. to the care of Mr. Carpenter at the Falls.
- One do. M. Lacassagne, esq. Louisville.
- One do. Rev. John Smith, Columbia.
- One do. Mr. John Handley, Red Banks.
- One do. Madame Laforge, a Gallipolis.

Lieutenant Steele read such of them as he was able to read; he also looked over every paper, even private accounts, and almost every book in my trunk. Having thus gratified his voracious curiosity, he ordered his sergeant to take out and examine every thing in my cabin, and in the stern of my boat. My very bed clothes and coat and waistcoat pockets were searched. He then took the tarpaulin of my cargo, and displaced, overhauled, and rummaged most of the barrels, boxes and bags on board. One box directed to Mr. P. Tardiveau at Danville he commanded to be broken open, and immediately examined its contents. He searched in like manner another trunk I had, containing my wearing apparel and some books. At last not meeting with what he expected, he ordered my arms to be returned to me, from which previously and perhaps very prudently, the flints had been taken, which also were given back separately.

On reading the affidavit I had drawn up, and requesting him to sign it, as he had promised, he positively refused signing that or any other. He then told me I was at liberty to proceed up the river; he pushed off in a hurry, evidently confused and ashamed of the dirty, contemptible & ignominious part he had been acting.

He detained me three or four hours, and took from me copies of two private letters, and a species of memorandum. I think it but justice to lieutenant Steele, to add, that excepting his declining to perform his promises (on which I wish not to comment) he behaved as much like a gentleman, and with as much propriety, moderation and politeness, as were compatible with the execution of the tyrannic, infamous and selfish orders he had received from his enlightened, moderate and gentle chief.

(Signed)

THOMAS POWER.

August 9, 1796.

Commonwealth of Kentucky, Logan county.

I certify that this day came Thomas Power before me, and made oath that the above instrument is just, and the truth according to the best of his knowledge. In testimony whereof, I set my hand and seal, this 10th day of August, 1796.

(Signed)

GEO. WALLIS, T. P.

NORFOLK, Jan. 12.

To the attention of our correspondents at Bordeaux, we are indebted for Paris journals, containing the 15th and 16th bulletins of the grand army, the former dated at Wirtemberg* the 23d, and the latter at Kopstadt, the 24th of October, which places the imperial head quarters were each day respectively. There had been no other battle since those stated in the preceding bulletins already published.

The 16th bulletin states that English goods had been seized at Leipzig to the amount of sixty millions of francs (twenty millions of dollars) that the emperor had

[* The editor of the Norfolk Ledger doubtless mistaken in the name of the place. Wirtemberg is a sovereign duchy of Germany, in the circle of Saxony, quite in a different direction from the theatre of war; but Wittenberg, or Wittenberg, which is certainly the place meant, is a capital town of the duchy of Saxony, which is one of the three principal parts of Saxony Proper, in the circle of Upper Saxony. Wittenberg is situated on the river Elbe about 55 miles N.W. of Dresden.]

Editor Baltimore American.

ordered each officer a coat of great coat and coat for his army. The marquis (a minister) had been head quarters of Napoleon refused to see him—this was permitted to have negotiations with Daroc, the palace. French column on the 23d and Berlin ber.

The duke of Brunswick treated with the most mon.

Alexandria Daily

WEDNESDAY,

A letter from Washington, Mr. Clark, the delegate of Orleans, has come against the editor of the belious publication, in is accused of being at a conspiracy to effect a se States.

If any reply were a famous calumny of the character of the hon. ample one would be a conduct of the merchant respectable inhabitants of is well known that the of men, who have as their attachment for their readiness to defend speaking, the personal of Mr. Clarke, part sentiments, and pursue viz. the prosperity, and nor of the country.

We have assurance that the Aurora aspersible gentleman have ex sentiment—a sentiment

On Saturday morning supreme court of this opinion on the motion the case of Patrick J. Fox, Jonathan Smith

The plaintiff was psoned in the autumn of ed participation in the of Pennsylvania. I him against the pres the bank, against the mitted him, and the ed the process. The verdict for 12,000 do motion for a new trial the verdict was again dence, and that the sive. After a very facts of the cause, a ment upon them by court ordered a NE Brackenridge dissen

By the Hind, Bra we learn that cons been occasioned to e from the freshes that Coleroon and Cover swept away; drove thirty thousand inha all the grain in the consumption or se This misfortune is tributed to a want of al dykes and emb country between the Southern branch of der water, with the palam district.

T Adopted by the New merce, for the New gea, &c.

COMMISSIONS, On sales of goods upper country, excl On remittances sales, if in cash or l If in goods. On purchasing a purchasing, On sales of good sive of storage, On returns, whe merchandise, On making insu On recovering l On soliciting and On collecting fr On guarantee made at credit, On shipping, go endorsing or nego amount, On collecting n attorney, or other

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g is a list of the letters

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A. Thompson on Dan.

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. John Smith, Columbia,
r. John Haddley, Rich-
dame Laforge, a Gallop-

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THOMAS POWER,
793.
of Kentucky }
county. }
this day came Thomas Pow-
and made oath that the above
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his knowledge. In testimo-
wet my hand and seal, this
ugust, 1793.

GEO. WATKINS, J.
FOLK, Jan. 12.
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we are indebted for Par-
aining the 15th and 16th
rand army; the former dis-
erg* the 23d, and the latter
the 24th of October, in
the imperial head quar-
rs respectively. There had
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g batteries already publi-

bulletin states that English
n seized at Leipzig to the
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ollars) that the emperor

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aken in the name of the
mberg is a sovereign duchy
in the circle of Saxony, gov-
direction from the theatre
Wittenberg, or Wittenberg
only the place meant, is
of the duchy of Saxony, which
three principal parts of Sax-
the circle of Upper Saxony
is situated on the river Elbe
a. w. of Dresden.]
Editor Balt. Amer.

ordered each officer a complete suit, and
a great coat and coat for each soldier of
his army. The marquis Luchesi (Prus-
sian minister) had been some days at the
head quarters of Napoleon, but who had
refused to see him—this minister, however,
was permitted to have frequent commu-
nications with Duroc, the master of the
palace. French columns entered Potsdam
on the 23d and Berlin on the 24th Octo-
ber.

The duke of Brunswick's minister was
treated with the most marked indigna-
tion.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21.

A letter from Washington mentions that
Mr. Clark, the delegate from the territory
of Orleans, has commenced a prosecution
against the editor of the Aurora for a li-
bellous publication, in which Mr. Clark
is accused of being at the head of a con-
spiracy to effect a separation of the U.
States.

[Phil. pap.]

If any reply were necessary to the in-
famous calumny of the Aurora, on the
character of the hon. Daniel Clarke, an
ample one would be found in the present
conduct of the merchants and other re-
spectable inhabitants of New Orleans. It
is well known that this respectable body
of men, who have so promptly evinced
their attachment for the government, and
their readiness to defend it, are, generally
speaking, the personal and intimate friends
of Mr. Clarke, partaking of the same
sentiments, and pursuing the same object,
viz. the prosperity, and happiness, and ho-
nor of the country.

We have assurances from Washington,
that the Aurora aspersions on this hono-
rable gentleman have excited there but one
sentiment—a sentiment of indignation.

[Ibid.]

On Saturday morning, the 17th inst. the
supreme court of this state delivered their
opinion on the motion for a new trial in
the case of Patrick Lyon v. Samuel M.
Fox, Jonathan Smith, et al.

The plaintiff was prosecuted and impri-
soned in the autumn of 1798, for a suppo-
sed participation in the robbery of the bank
of Pennsylvania. This was an action by
him against the president and cashier of
the bank, against the alderman who com-
mitted him, and the constable who execu-
ted the process. The plaintiff obtained a
verdict for 12,000 dollars, and this was a
motion for a new trial, on the ground that
the verdict was against law, against evi-
dence, and that the damages were exces-
sive. After a very lucid exposition of the
facts of the cause, and a most able argu-
ment upon them by the chief justice, the
court ordered a NEW TRIAL—Judge
Brackenridge dissented. [Ibid.]

By the Hind, Brice, from Negapatam,
we learn that considerable damage has
been occasioned to the Tenjore Province,
from the freshes that came down the river
Coleroon and Covery; whole villages were
swept away; droves of bullocks, above
thirty thousand inhabitants, almost half of
all the grain in the country, whether for
consumption or seed were destroyed.—
This misfortune is in a great measure at-
tributed to a want of attention to the seve-
ral dykes and embankments. The whole
country between the Great Coleroon and
Southern branch of the Covery is laid un-
der water, with the exception of the Nega-
patam district.

TARIFF

Adopted by the New Orleans Chamber of Com-
merce, for the regulation of commercial char-
ges, &c.

COMMISSIONS,	per cent.
On sales of goods received from the upper country, exclusive of forage,	2 1-2
On remittances arising from such sales, if in cash or bills,	1 1-4
If in goods,	2 1-2
On purchasing and shipping, or on purchasing,	2 1-2
On sales of goods arriving by sea, exclu- sive of storage,	5
On returns, whether in cash, bills merchandise,	2
On making insurance,	
On recovering losses,	2 1-2
On soliciting and procuring freight	5
On collecting freight,	2 1-2
On guaranteeing sales of goods made at credit,	2 1-2
On shipping goods and drawings, endorsing or negotiating bills for the amount,	5
On collecting money by power of attorney, or other authority, and re-	

mitting in cash or bills,	5
If in goods, more,	2 1-2
On consignments, either delivered up or reshipped, exclusive of storage,	2 1-2
On ships' disbursements,	5
On regulating and adjusting ac- counts, and reducing them to speci- alities, when removed into the hands of another,	2 1-2
On receiving and paying money,	1
No commission shall be charged for paying on the spot to the owner, monies arising from sales of goods.	
From and after the first day of January next, the	

TARE,	per cent.
On sugar, the produce of this terri- tory, shall be rated at	12
On cotton, in bales, not having more than seven cords,	3
On cotton, in bales, having more than seven,	6
The rates of storage for goods shall be as fol- low:	

	cents.
On sugar in hhd. per month,	30
In boxes,	20
On flour, sugar, coffee, and all dry articles in barrels,	6 1-4
On salted provisions, and on all li- quors in barrels or quarter casks,	12 1-2
On tobacco, per hhd.	50
On cotton, per bale,	20
On wine, and other liquors in pipes and puncheons,	75
On do. in hhd. and half pipes,	37 1-2
On crates of earthen ware,	37 1-2
On dry goods of all kinds,	1 p. c.
And storage on all unenumerated articles in packages, shall be rated in proportion to the above.	

R. M'SHANE, Sec'y.
New Orleans, Nov. 25, 1806.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, January 16.

A message was received from the Senate,
stating that they had passed the following
bill.

A BILL

Supplementary to an act, entitled "An act fix-
ing the military peace establishment of the U.
States."

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and House
of Representatives of the United States of
America in Congress assembled, That in ad-
dition to the present peace establishment of
the United States, and as a part thereof, the
President of the United States be, and he is
authorised to raise one regiment of infantry
and one battalion of cavalry; and the said re-
giment of infantry shall consist of the same
number of commissioned officers, non-com-
missioned officers, musicians and privates as
are directed by the act to which this is a sup-
plement. And the said battalion of cavalry
shall consist of one major and of one adjutant,
one quarter master and one pay master, each
being a lieutenant, one surgeon and four com-
panies; each company of one captain, one
lieutenant, one cornet, one sergeant major,
one quarter master sergeant, one trumpeter,
four sergeants, four corporals, one farrier, one
saddler, and sixty four privates: And shall
moreover, at the discretion of the President
do duty either on horse or on foot.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the
President shall be, and he is hereby authorised
in all cases of imminent danger, when in his
opinion the defence or safety of the United
States shall require it, to increase the number
of men in each company of infantry on the
peace establishment to one hundred privates.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That
suitable clothing be provided for the cavalry,
adapted to the nature of their service, and as
near as may be of the value of the clothing al-
lowed to the infantry and artillery.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That
the commissioned officers, non-commissioned
officers, musicians, and privates, by this act
directed to be raised, shall be entitled to re-
ceive the same pay, emoluments and bounty,
as are allowed to the troops now in the service
of the United States, and they shall be go-
vernied by the rules and articles of war, which
have been, or may be by law established.

The house adjourned at half past 5 o'clock.
Other business was transacted which a want
of room prevents us from noticing to day.

Ohio Legislature.

The speaker laid before the senate the
following written message, from his
excellency the Governor of this state,
viz.

To the general assembly of the state of O.
his.

I now communicate to the representa-
tives of the people such operations as have
taken place under the act passed this ses-
sion to prevent certain acts hostile to the
peace and tranquility of the United States
within the jurisdiction of this state, that
they may be fully possessed of what has al-
ready occurred, and is still in train.

Immediately upon receiving the law, af-
ter its passage, I dispatched an express to

Marietta, with orders to arrest the flotilla
on the Muskingum river, and the agents
engaged in its preparation, and to make
due enquiry after such proof as would lead
to their conviction, as also to prevent any
armaments proceeding, that might be de-
scending the Ohio, if possible. The exe-
cution of the operations at Marietta were
entrusted to judge Meigs and maj. general
Buell. I also dispatched orders to Cin-
cinnati, to plant one or more pieces of ar-
tillery on the bank of the Ohio, to keep
patrols up the river, at proper distances,
in order to give notice in due time, of the
approach of all boats, either singly or in
numbers, and call out a sufficient force to
be able to meet three hundred men, the
number I expected might probably be with
Blannerhazet's and Comfort Tyler's flo-
tillas, if they should effect a junction, and
least they might attempt to pass in detach-
ments of one boat at a time, not to suffer a
single boat to pass without an arrest and
examination. The execution of these o-
perations were entrusted to generals Cano,
Findley, and judge Nimmo. I have also
given authority to Jacob Wilson, esq. of
Steubenville, to act if occasion offers for
his interposition, in that quarter—and it
gives me great pleasure to inform you that
I have last night, received a communicati-
on from judge Meigs, of Marietta, an-
nouncing the complete success of the ope-
rations intrusted to him and general Buell,
and whose patriotic efforts entitled them
both to my warmest thanks.

It is suspected notice was conveyed to
Blannerhazet's island of the passage of the
law, and the preparations making here to
carry it into immediate effect; for it ap-
pears that in the night of the ninth in-
stant, Comfort Tyler passed Marietta,
with a number [not yet ascertained] of
fast rowing boats, with men armed in-
discriminately with muskets, pistols and
cutlasses, and anchored at the island, and
immediately sent an express after Blanner-
hazet, who was hurrying on his flotilla;
that upon discovering the movement of
our militia they fled full speed to the is-
land, which was guarded at night by cen-
tinels and lighted lanterns at proper
distances, and none suffered to pass to it
except by countersign or watch word—
Spies were also placed at Marietta, to
give notice of the movements there; in
the mean time general Buell, by the direc-
tion of judge Meigs, with a detachment of
militia, proceeded up the Muskingum ri-
ver in the night, and arrested ten of the
bat eaux, as they were descending the river
to join Tyler's forces; they were so hur-
ried that four more of the batteaux were
not got ready to embark and would also be
seized, which is, I believe, the whole of
the Muskingum flotilla. There were near
100 barrels of provisions seized on board,
and 100 more which had not been put on
board, and which I expect is also seized
with the same remaining battu; there
battaux are each 40 feet long, wide and
covered, and calculated each to carry one
company of men. It is believed notice
was immediately given to the island of this
seizure, for in about 3 hours afterwards,
on the same night, Blannerhazet and Tyler
made their escape from the island and have
pushed, it is said, through Kentucky—
Colonel Phelps of Virginia, with a few
mounted men, are in pursuit of them.

I expect Tyler's boats will descend the
Ohio, to meet him and Blannerhazet at
some point low down on that river, and I
have no doubt but that general Cano will
render a good account of them as they at-
tempt to pass Cincinnati.

I also received last night a communica-
tion from the secretary of war of the U.
States, by direction of that government,
requiring me, without delay, to raise 150
or 200 volunteer militia, to be formed in
companies with one field officer, one captain
two subalterns and 70 men, commissioned
officers, privates and musicians, to each
company, in the pay of the United States,
and direct them to march to Marietta, with
orders to seize the Muskingum flotilla, and
prevent it from being removed until further
orders from the president. But finding that
this service was in part effected, I have
waived, from the necessity of the case, to
vary in some degree from these instruc-
tions, and which I hope will meet the ap-
probation of the general government and
also your's. I have sent on orders last
night, to Marietta, to raise one company
of volunteers, to be composed of one ma-
jor, one captain, two subalterns and 60
men, commissioned officers, privates and
musicians, which I have thought sufficient
to guard and keep safe the flotilla & stores
already arrested; and have also dispatched
an express to Cincinnati with orders to
raise two companies as above, each—as I
thought the most force wanted there to re-
live the militia previously ordered out,
and to secure Comfort Tyler's flotilla while

descending the Ohio, if it was not already
done. I have no doubt that these three
companies will instantly be under arms, and
that this hitherto mysterious enterprise will
be completely frustrated, and the intended
evil levelled at the peace and tranquility of
the U. S. will fall with all its weight on its
projectors.

EDWARD TIFFIN.
Chillicothe, Dec. 15th, 1806.

This evening our legislature proceeded
to elect, by ballot, a judge of the supreme
court, in the room of William Spragg, esq.
resigned; a senator in congress, to supply
the place of col. Worthington, whose term
of service expires on the 3d of March
next, and two associate judges of the court
of common pleas, of Washington & War-
ren counties.

George Tod, esq. was elected a judge of
the supreme court, by a majority of one
vote, he having twenty-two, and his com-
petitor, Richard S. Thomas, esq. twenty-
one.

Gov. Tiffin was elected a senator in con-
gress. Upon the first ballot he received 25
votes—his competitor, Philemon Beecher,
esq. had 12. A few scattering votes were
given.

PUBLIC SALE.

On SATURDAY next, at 11 o'clock, will be
sold on cash, Conway's wharf, on a credit,
17 hhd. first quality Barbadoes
MOLASSES.
P. G. Marsteller.

PUBLIC SALE.

On SATURDAY next, at half past 2 o'clock,
will be sold, at the late dwelling of Davey
Davey, deceased, King street,
All the personal estate of the deceased,
consisting of Household & Kitchen
Furniture, &c.
Philip G. Marsteller.

Esray Black Gelding.

WAS taken up as an estray, on the night
of the 20th instant, by the subscriber,
a Black Gelding, rising three years old, about
14 hands high, his hind legs white with a star
on his forehead.

The owner is requested to come forward
prove property, pay charges and take him
away.

John Green.
January 21. 3t*

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Alexandria coun-
ty, in the district of Columbia, have obtained
from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters
of administration on the personal estate of John
Lightfoot, late of the county aforesaid, de-
ceased:—all persons having claims against
the said deceased, are hereby warned to
exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to
the subscribers, on or before the 21st day
of July next ensuing, or they may by law be ex-
cluded from all benefit to said estate.—And
all persons indebted thereto are requested to
make immediate payment.—Given under our
hands this 21st day of January, 1807.

Elizabeth Lightfoot, Adm'r.
Samuel Lightfoot, Adm'r.
January 21. 2aw6w

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Alexandria coun-
ty, in the district of Columbia, have obtained
from the Orphans' Court of said county, let-
ters testamentary on the estate of Davey La-
vey, late of the county aforesaid, deceased.—
all persons having claims against the said
deceased are hereby warned to exhibit them
with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers
on or before the 21st day of July next en-
suing, or they may by law be excluded from
all benefit to said estate.—And all persons in-
debted thereto are requested to make im-
mediate payment.—Given under our hands this
21st day of January, 1807.

Elizabeth Davey, Exec'x.
John Korn, Executor.
January 21. 3aw6w

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Alexandria coun-
ty, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained
from the Orphans' Court of said county letters
of administration on the personal estate of
Alexander Latimer, late of the county afore-
said, deceased; all persons having claims
against the said deceased, are hereby warn-
ed to exhibit them with the vouchers there-
of to the subscriber, on or before the 21st day
of July next ensuing, or they may by law be
excluded from all benefit to said estate—
and those indebted thereto, are requested to
make immediate payment.—Given under my
hand this 21st day of January, 1807.

Mercy Latimer, Adm'x.
January 21. 2aw6w

TO BE RENTED,
For the coming season,
A valuable FISHERY on Great Fishing Creek.
J. H. HOOE.
January 3. 2awf

Valuable Property for Sale.
Pursuant to a decree of the circuit court for the district of Columbia, held at Alexandria, and the last will of Benjamin Shreve, deceased; his executors offer for sale,
Valuable Property at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets, part of which is occupied by Charles Bennett. The lot extends 45 feet on King and 70 feet on Fairfax-street, is subject to a rent charge of 50 dollars per annum.

To those who are desirous, either of securing a good stand for business, or vesting their money in real estate, this is a most inviting piece of property. A small part of the money will be required in hand or in an approved note at 60 days—on the balance a liberal credit will be given. For terms apply to either of the executors or to Benjamin Shreve.

William Paton,
Edward Stabler, } Ex'rs.
John Janney, }

November 23. 2aw

To be Rented,
THE two story FRAME HOUSE, on King-street, nearly opposite to Mr. James Bacon's store—Also the HOUSES on Jones's Point, formerly occupied by Mr. William Patterson, with six or seven acres of land adjoining, for one or more years, as may be agreed on—Also one or more acres of the marsh, and the upland adjoining next to Col. Hooe's fence.—Any person or persons disposed to build may have a lot or lots 20 feet by 100 feet, for ten years, at one shilling a foot ground rent; and at the end of the term of ten years, he or they, his or their heirs & assigns, shall be entitled to a renewal of the lease for ten years longer, on paying such ground-rent as the lot or lots shall be worth in the opinion of three impartial men, and shall be entitled forever to a renewal of the lease at the expiration of each term of ten years on the same conditions; or they may have lots on a moderate ground rent forever. Apply to Mr. John Tucker for the houses, and to the subscriber for the lots.

Stephen Cooke.
Leesburg, Nov. 24. 2aw3rdawtf

LAND TO RENT.

I WILL LEASE for a term of years, two Tenements, part of the tract on which I live, each containing about 240 acres, cleared and enclosed, for cash rents, or to men of good characters and possessing a sufficient number of hands to cultivate the land, for a share of the crops. Immediate possession may be had of part of each tenement, with liberty to get wood from the other lands of the subscriber for all necessary purposes.

I will also rent for one or more years,

The fishery at the Mouth of Douge Creek.

Bushrod Washington.
Mount Vernon, Dec. 23.—26 2aw

NOTICE.

WILL be sold, at public sale, on the 26th of January, 1807, on the premises, a two story Brick House, well calculated for a store and the accommodation of a family, with kitchen, smock house, stables, and well of water in the yard, together with the Lot of Ground on which they stand, containing one and a quarter acres, well situated for garden and grass lot, being on the main street in the town of Wuerford, an excellent stand for a retail store—the property of the late Israel Thompson, deceased—the time of payment will be made known on the day of sale.—All persons having claims against the said deceased, are warned to exhibit them with the vouchers for settlement, and those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment to

Jonah Thompson, and } Ex'rs.
James Moore, }

London County, Dec. 30. 2awds

TO RENT,
A TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, situate on Cameron-street, near the corner, together with a Frame Building on the corner of Cameron and Pitt-streets, now occupied as a coach-makers' shop, but would make a good stable, and a vacant lot.—For terms apply to

James H. Hooe, Adm'r.
B. DANDRIDGE, deceased.

September 18. 2c

Dr. Ree's Cyclopædia,
VOL. II, PART II,
IS JUST RECEIVED.

Subscribers are requested to send for their copies, which must be paid for on delivery.

R. GRAY.

January 3

Notice is hereby given,

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, **THAT** a dividend of three and a half per cent on the capital stock of said Bank, for the half year, ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them or their representatives, on Thursday next, the eighth instant.

By order of the President and Directors,
Gurden Chapin, Cashier.

Bank of Alexandria, Jan. 5—6 3w3aw

Patent Elastic Suspenders,

To be had, wholesale and retail, of the Patentees, next door below Mr. Alexander McKenzie's, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and other gentlemen going to the West-Indies, Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an assortment, and a great allowance to those who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining, and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

Richard Horwell.

ALSO,

Red, Green, & Black Morocco Leather,

By the dozen or single skin—for sale at Horwell's Patent Suspender Manufactory, in King-street.

July 8. 212m

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of Smedley and Shreve, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and William Shreve is solely authorised to settle all the accounts of the partnership—it is requested that all persons indebted to them will settle the same immediately.

David Smedley,
William Shreve.

January 7. 2c3w

WILLIAM SHREVE

Continues to carry on the DRY GOOD BUSINESS, in the same store occupied by Smedley and Shreve.

January 7. 2c3w

The Subscriber has received
The following ARTICLES,
Which he offers for Sale very low:

15 hogheads first quality St. Croix Sugar
10 bales Tennessee cotton
6 pipes 4th proof cogniac brandy
10 hogheads well flavored 4th proof Jamaica rum
50 barrels New-England Rum.
AND ON HAND,

Imperial Hyson } YEAS
Young Hyson } of the latest im-
Lysen Skin, and } portations.
First quality Souchong
Best green coffee in bags
Chocolate
Loaf and lump sugar
London particular Madeira
Particular Teneisfe
Lisbon, Sherry, and 150 dozen bottled Port, very old WINES.
A few cases claret, superior quality
Cognac and old peach brandy
Jamaica and Antigua spirits
Holland gin
New-England rum and Whiskey
Mace, nutmegs, cloves and pineapples
Black pepper, allspice, & ground ginger
Pearl barley, rice, starch, and fig blue
Dixon's Philadelphia, & English mustard
Refined Salt-Petre
Brown and white soap
Mould and dipt candles
Indigo, alum, reader, copperas, &c.
brimstone
English gun-power
Demijohns

James Sanderfon.

September 17

Just Received and for Sale,

By the Subscribers,

A choice cargo of MAHOGANY,
From the Bay of Honduras; of different lengths and sizes, which they will sell by the log or larger quantity.

They have also for Sale,

Sugar in hogheads
London particular Madeira Wine,
Catalonia ditto, by the quarter cask
Virginia Rum, of excellent quality
Molasses by the hoghead
Liverpool Stoved Salt
And Logwood.

Nathaniel Wattles & Co.

October 18. 1aw3m

To be Rented,

THE BRICK STORE & COMPTING HOUSE now occupied by Messrs. Ricketts Newton & Co.—ALSO, the vacant STORE adjoining. They are large and convenient, and will be rented low. Apply to

J. H. HOOE.

District of Columbia, County of Alexandria, **ff.**

November Term, 1806.

Warren Ashley, complainant,
Against
John Drew and Wm. Hartshorne, defendants.

The defendant, John Drew, not having entered his appearance and given security, according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant, John Drew, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant, John Drew, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant, William Hartshorne, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant, John Drew, until the further order or decree of the court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A Copy. Test.
G. Deneale, C. C.

January 8. 1aw2m

District of Columbia, County of Alexandria, **ff.**

November Term, 1806.

John Corse, Complainant,
against
Arthur McCann, & John Hodgkin, Defendants.

THE defendant Arthur McCann, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant, Arthur McCann, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Arthur McCann, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant John Hodgkin, do not pay away, convey, or secrete, the debts by him owing to, or the estate and effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant Arthur McCann, until the further order or decree of the court—and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy—Test.
G. Deneale, c. c.

January 8. 1aw2m

District of Columbia, County of Alexandria, **ff.**

November Term, 1806.

John and James H. Tucker, complainants,
against
Enoch Ward and Thomas Moore defendants.

THE defendant Enoch Ward, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Enoch Ward, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant, Enoch Ward, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant, Thomas Moore, do not pay away, convey, or secrete, the debts by him owing to, or the estate and effects in his hands, belonging to the said absent defendant Enoch Ward, until the further order or decree of the court—and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A true copy—Test.

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 8. 1aw3m

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' court of said county letters testamentary on the estate of RICHARD CONWAY, late of the county aforesaid deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, on or before the 17th day of June next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate, and those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment. Given under our hands this 17th day of December, 1806.

William Herbert,
Nicholas Fitzhugh,
Edmund I. Lee, } Ex'rs.

December 17. 2aw6w

District of Columbia, County of Alexandria, **ff.**

November Term, 1806.

Alexander Smith, complainant,
Against
Mordcai Hines, Robert Abercrombie, and Samuel Craig, ex'rs. of W. Mitchell, dec'd.

The defendant, Mordcai Hines, not having entered his appearance and given security, according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Mordcai Hines, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant, Mordcai Hines, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendants Robert Abercrombie and Samuel Craig, do not pay away, convey, or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Mordcai Hines, until the further order or decree of the court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A Copy. Test.
G. Deneale, C. C.

January 8. 1aw2m

District of Columbia, County of Alexandria, **ff.**

November Term, 1806.

John C. White, complainant,
Against
Elias Debutts and Philip G. Marsteller, defendants.

The defendant, Elias Debutts, not having entered his appearance and given security, according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant, Elias Debutts, is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant, Elias Debutts, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant, Philip G. Marsteller, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands, belonging to the said absent defendant, Elias Debutts, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A Copy. Test.
G. Deneale, c. c.

January 8. 1aw2m

District of Columbia, County of Alexandria, **ff.**

November Term, 1806.

James Lawrason, Complainant,
against
Isaac M'Pherson, Wm. Douglas, and Joseph Mandeville, jun. trading under the firm of Douglas and Mandeville, Defendants.

THE defendant Isaac M'Pherson, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Isaac M'Pherson, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel it is ordered, that the said defendant Isaac M'Pherson, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendants Wm. Douglas, and Joseph Mandeville, jun. trading under the firm of Douglas and Mandeville, do not pay away, convey, or secrete, the debts by them owing to, or the estate and effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Isaac M'Pherson—until the further order or decree of the court.

And that a copy of this order be forthwith published in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A Copy. Test.
G. Deneale, c. c.

Jan. 3. 1aw2m

GARR'S

Stranger in Ireland.

A few copies received, for sale by ROBERT GRAY, Bookseller, King-street.

ALSO,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Pocket Almanacks,
FOR THE YEAR 1807.

November 23.

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Vol. VII.]

SALES AT

every Tuesday
WILL B
AT THE VEN
Corner of Prince
A variety of Dry Goods
Particulars of which
the bills o
ALL kinds of goods
tion and the prices of
can at any time be viewe
lowest limitation and pr
P. G.

Plaster Pa
The CARGO of sch
comb, from Portland,
For sale, by
Law

Who have al
100 boxes brown S
12 ditto Cheese
January 9.

40 boxes of fresh
AN
40 boxes dipt Ca
For Sale by

December 12.

A. C. Ca
King-street, opposite M
just received

A handsome sele
MUSLINS.

Black and colored I
strings.

Ladies' and gentlemen
colored silk hose

Silk, kid, extra long
Lace gloves and slee

Brown, black, and so
Fine split straw Jipso

White and black crap
Fawn colored cassim
Milled gloves, hose a

Men, women, and c
ed socks

A few bales German
aps

2 cases Irish linens
1 do. Nuns' thread

Real Martinique and
cases.

A few Prints of
General Washington

frames.
December 15.

Wanted to
A NEGRO SERV

customed to wait in a f
commended.—Enqui

November 10.

Wanted to
A FEW ACRES of

end of the town,
early so.

September 25.

FOR S

On advantag
The large commo

ory BRICK WARE
supplied by Messrs. R

ply to

October 20.

13 hds, SUGAR

33 bbls. do.

5 pipes 4th proof

1 qr. casks Sherry
1 hlo. do. Malaga

Boxes of Cotton Car
Sacks of Licorice Re
Barrels of Clover an
And a large quantity

For Sale by
Benjan

JOHN C

Has just receiv

10 pipes choice o

20 bales of excellen

5 do.

50 barrels prime bo

60 pieces Russia sh

30 do. Ravens duck

60 barrels sweet clu

100 casks lime

100 barrels new rum

50 boxes mould cat

January 12.